WASHINGTON.

Lively Debate in the House on an Adjournment Resolution.

TACTICS OF THE TARIFF OPPONENTS

Senate Substitute for the House Bill to Repeal the Resumption Act.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO

The Bill Creating the Pacific Railroad Commission.

ENLISTMENT OF COLORED CITIZENS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The House spent a weary and tumultuous after soon over a concurrent resolution sent over from the Sensie fixing the 10th of June for the final adjourn-ment. The resolution was offered in the Senate early in the day and passed without opposition. It was nediately sent to the House, where the republicans nd the democratic opponents of the Tariff bill, by heir eagerness to pass it at once, showed its purpose, to destroy all possibility of passing the ariff bill The republicans saw, of course, another advantage in the success of the resolution, for it gave them a victory over the majority on a point where the majority of the House, as a matter of honor and of practical legislation as well, ought to control ood's motion to refer the resolution to Ways and Means was beaten by thirty majority the remainder of the afternoon was spent in filbustering to gain time, as the democrats saw a vote taken at once would secure passage of the resolution. This evening caucus of the House democrats was shall vote to-morrow to postpone the consideration of the resolution until the 15th of May. If the dem ats can keep their people together to-morrow this will be the result, but it is doubtful whether the Pennsylvanians can be held to their party bonds. MEXICAN APPAIRS -- MIL SCHLEICHER'S FORTH

COMING REPORT-THE DIAZ RECOGNITION. Mr. Schleicher's report on Mexican affairs will be week. It discusses all the phases of the border tron ples very fully and, while not opposing the recogni tion of President Diaz, points out the necessity of maintaining a sufficient force on the border to guard our people against raids from the Mexican side, and urges the necessity of protecting American merchants in Mexico against forced loans and other rregular impositions; of negotiations to secure greate safety for American enterprises in Mexico: for the eral very full appendices to the report contain a man of documents bearing on various festures of the complete history of our relations with Mexico for the

The State Department has not yet received official news that Mr. Foster has recognized the Disz government, but no doubt is entertained that the report to that effect received by Mr. Zamacona is corre

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

THE AMAGED CONKLING INTERVIEW-WHAT THE FRIENDS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SENA-TOR SAY CONCERNING IT.

Friends of Mr. Conkling say that the so-called inter view with him published in New York to-day is without authority, and that while some scraps of it represent private conversations held in the confidence of friendly intercourse the mass of it is invented. friends that the author of the interview offered to suppress it for money, which was of course declined. Mr. Conkling refuses to be drawn into any conversa-

THE NEW ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP. The choice of the President for Collector of New Orleans is yet in abeyance. It is understood now that he will send in the name of Judge Hunt, of Louisi. ans, for the vacancy on the bench of the Court o Claims created by the retirement of Judge Peck.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1878. MR. CONKLING ON THE POLITICAL INTERVIEW RECENTLY PUBLISHED-NO CONVERSATION SUCH AS REPORTED.

The reported Conking interview as published this morning occasioned much comment everywhere, par sicularly in political circles. The following paragraph

World from its correspondent at Utica, is it all straight?"

"No, I have not seen it and cannot give an answer till I do," responded the Senator from New York, "but I have this moment received a telegram from New York informing me that columns of a reported conversation with me have appeared in the World, and that is the first information on the subject that has reached me.

"Before having seen the sritcle. I cannot, of course, pass judgment upon it. But I can frankly say that from not tenor and spirit of the interview, as briefly outlined by some of my friends, it is impossible for me to rounember when I have committed myself to any such utterances. If I have been correctly informed, the article purports to be the details of a conversation had with me recently by one of my friends, and afterward written out to some party in Utica. Now, I have not been at home for many months, except on a brief visit on the occasion of my nephew's marriage. I had no conversation then on political questions, and I have not expressed myself politically to any friends in extense for a long time. You are, therefore, at theirly to state that I cannot recall any circummanance within the past few months to warrant any such interview as I learn has been attributed to me, and I feel perfectly sure that if there should turn out to be once plausibility in portions of it some one to me unknown just now has been guilty of betraying a private conversation."

THE PACIFIC BAILBOAD COMMISSION-TEXT OF THE BILL REPORTED BY THE HOUSE PACIFIC BAILBOAD COMMITTEE.

The following is the full text of the bill reported from the House Pacific Railroad Committee to-day, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House and made a special order for May 15;—
To establish a Board of Pacific Railroad Commis-

Be it enacted, &c., that Charles Francis Adama, Jr., of Massachuseits; Albert Fink, of Kentucky; Thomes McCooley, of Michigan, and their successors, to be appointed as hereinalter provided, are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to be known and designated as the Pacific Railroad Commission, who shail hold their offices from the date of the onsetment of this law until three years from the 1st day of Janusry next. Before the end of said term, and of each succeeding term of three years, the President of the United States shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate appoint three Commissioners of said Board, who shall hold their office for the term of three years from the expiration of the preceding term. In case of any vacancy in said Board occurring by declination, resignation or otherwise, the President shall in line manner appoint a Commissioner for the residue of the term, and be may in like manner rounove any Commissioner. One of the commissioner of said Board shall be a person skilled in law and another a person skilled in the management and operation of railroads.

SEC. 2.—Said Board of Commissioners shall have a general supervision of the roads of the Central Pacific, Railroad Company, the Denver Pacific Railroad Company, the Burlington and Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, the Burlington and Missouri Pacific and the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific and the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and of all railroad corporations which shall be reaffer receive any sid in Janus, bonds or credit by person and the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and of all railroad corporations which shall be reaffer receive any sid in Janus, bonds or credit by Be it enacted, &c., that Charles Francis Adams.

act of Congress granting the same or renewing or continuing any grant thereof heretolore made. Said Board shall bave an offices seat and a clerk to be appointed by said Board, who shall keep a faithful record of its proceedings. It shall have an office in the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, where its records aball be kept. Said Commissioners and clerk shall be sworn to the due and faithful discharge of their duties before entering upon the same. No one of them shall be in the employ of any one of the corporations atoresaid, nor own any of the stock or should of any of them, nor hold nor overcise any office or employment inconsistent with full and impartial discharge of their duties under this act. Said Board may act notwithstanding a vacancy, and the action of the Board.

Sec. 3.—It shall be the duty of said commissioner from time to time and as often as need be, to examine the several roads of said corporations, and their books and papers, and to inform themselves of the condition of said roads, and of their rolling stock, stations and station houses, and of the musiner in which they are operated, and of the rates and charges for which they transport freight and passengers, and of their connections and relations with each other and with other roads, that they may know whether said corporations respectively farnish to the public and each other, and fully perform and accomplish the purposes for which they were established, in accordance with the various acts of Congress under which they are organized and the laws of the land.

Sec. 4.—After consultation with the officers of the conformations interested said Commissioners shall proceed to establish rules and respectively farnish to the government the purpose for which they were established, in accordance with the provision and management of the reads of said corporations are aftered and defined in the act entitled, "An act to add in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line irom the provision and management of the recommissioner shall provise and

such rules and regulations, certified by their clerk, to be served on all of said corporations affected thereby.

Skc. 5.—Whon any controversy shall arise between any of said corporations as to their mutual rights and duties or any corporations or individual shall have cause of complaint against either of said corporations the aggrieved corporation or individual may file with said Commissioners a petition in writing, stating the matter of complaint, whereupon said Commissioners after due notice, shall hear the parties and their witnesses, and determine the difference between them, and shall make their award of decision in writing, stating the grounds thereof, and shall cause a copy of said award or decision, certified by their clerk, to be served on each of the parties.

Sac. 6.—Whonever it shall appear to said Commissioners that any one of said corporations has failed to provide for the public sale and satisable accommodations, or has made exception the charge or unjust discriminations, or has failed to perform any of its duties to the government or to any of said corporations, or to the public, or to comply in any respect or particular with the acts of Congress or the laws of the land, or whenever in their judgment any repairs are necessary upon the road of any of said corporations, or any addition to its folling stock, or any addition to its folling stock, or any addition to its folling stock, or any addition of the public and the purposes for which it was established, said Commissioners shall make such rules dusting the folling and the purposes for which it was established, said Commissioners shall make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of the said the act of Congress aforesaid, as to them visions of the said the act of Congress aforesaid, as to them lished, and Commissioners shall make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of the each chargest aforessaid, as to them may seem proper and necessary, and shall notify said corporation by serving upon it a copy of the same, certified by their clerk. Said Commissioners shall make no rules, regulations or orders which, in their judgment, will impair the ability of any of said corporations to meet payments which may be or any which may be hereafter enacted by Congress. The service provided in this and the preceding section shall be made upon the clerk, treusurer or any director of the corporation by any officer authorized to serve a legal process of the cours of the United States or of the State where the service isymade. Said Commissioners may aske subposess for the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers at any hearing or examination under this not and may administer oaths whenever necessary in the same.

books and papers at any hearing or examination under this act and may administer oaths whenever necessary in the same.

Sec. 7.—If any one of said corporations shall neglect or refuse to perform or comply with any decision, rule, regulation, direction or order of said commissioners made and served as aforesaid, any party aggrieved, or the said Commissioners, may file a bill in equity in the Circuit Court of the United States for the circuit in which the road or any part of the Frond of the delinquent corporation may be situated, setting forth the matter of compilaint, together with the decision, rule, direction or order of said Commissioners misged to be violated, and praying a decree declaring the rights and duties of the parties and enforcing said decision, rule, regulation, at the corporation of the parties and enforcing said decision, rule, regulation, at the corporation of the parties of the court in which said bill is filed to direct the issue of such restraining or mandatory injunction as will compel the immediate performance of the decision, rule, regulation, direction, or order of said Commissioners. Provided, however, he is satisfied that a proper case therefore is made by the ompliainint for such injunction and that the same does not order final and permanent action in the matter of repairs, additions and changes. The defendants shall answer such bill and the proofs of the parties shall be taken within a time prescribed by said judge, which shall be as brief as in his judgment may be consistent with the rights of the parties and the proper preparation of the case; and service of process in said suit may be made anywhere in the United States. Such cause shall have precedence of all other business in tion of the case; and service of process in said suimay be made anywhere in the United States. Such
cause shall have precedence of all other business in
any court in which it may be pending, and may be
heard by a judge in court or at channers upon thirty
days' notice, to be given by citter party to the other.
The orders, decrees or judgments of said judge or
Court shall not be superseded by any bonds or other
securities, but shall remain in full force until vacated,
modified or reversed by the Judge or Court making
the same or by the United States Supreme court.
SEC. S.—Said railroad corporations shall at all
times, on demand, furnish said Commissioners any
information required by them concerning the condition, management and operation of their roads, and
shall allow them access to their books, and shall, on
demand, furnish them opies of all losses, contracts
and agreements for transportation to which they are
parties, and also the rates for transporting freights
and passengers on their roads and on the roads with
which their roads respectively have connection in
business.

SEC. 9.—Said corporations shall make a report to

parties, and also the rates for transporting froights and passengers on their roads and on the roads with which their roads respectively have connection in business.

SEC, 9.—Said corporations shall make a report to send Commissioners at such time and in such manner as they shall direct, and said Commissioners shall, in the month of January in each year, make a report to Congress of their doings for the proceding year, including all decisions, rules, regulations, directions and orders made by them as aforesaid, and containing such facts, statements and expinations as will disclose the actual working and condition of the roads under their supervision and their influence, and bearing upon the business and prosperity of the country and such suggestions as to said roads and the corporations owning them and their effect and policy and the policy to be pursued toward them as to said Commissioners may be appropriate.

SEC, 10.—Said Commissioners shall receive a salary of \$10,000 per annum each, to be paid them in equal quarterly instalments from the Treasury of the United States out of any money not otherwise apprepriated. They and their cierks skall be allowed to pass free over all roads under their supervision. Their cierks shall be paid \$2,500 per annum, payable as above. They shall also be allowed the expenses of their offices and for books, maps, stationery and other expenses incidents. To the discharge of their duties. A detailed statement of all their expenses shall be given in their annual report to Congress. All these salaries and expenses thall be corporation as near as may be in proportion to their gross receipts, said commissioners shall determine the amount to be paid by each corporation, and report to the Scatestry of the Treasury of the United States, who shall give notice to said corporations in the amounts to be paid by them respectively. Said corporations shall severally, within thirty days after such notification, pay into the Treasury of the United States the amounts thus apportioned to each, and t

THE REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT-SCR-STITUTE OF THE SENATE PINANCE COMMIT-TES FOR THE HOUSE BILL.

The following is the full text of the bill agreed upon by the senate Finance Committee, which was reported to the Senate to-day, as a substitute for the House bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act:-

House bill to repeal the specie Resumption act:—

An act to amend an act to provide for the resumption of specie payments and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act United States notes shall be receivable in payment of United States houds now authorized by law to be tested, and on and after October 1, 1578, said notes shall be receivable for duties on imports and said notes in the volume of existence on October 1, 1578, shall not be cancelled or permanently hoarded, but shall be reissued and they may be used for funding and all other, lawful purposes whatsoever to an amount not exceeding in the whole the amount then in circulation and in the Treasury, and the said notes, whether then in the Treasury or thereafter received under any act of Congress and from wintever source, shall be again paid out, and when again returned to the freesury they shall not be cancelled or destroyed, but shall be lasted from time to time with like qualities, and all that part of the act of January 14, 1875, entitled 'An act to provide

for the resumption of specie payments,' authorizing the retirement of eighty per cent of United States notes, shrll cease and become inoperative on and alter said October 1, 1878.

SEC. 2.—All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act shall be and are hereby repealed.

The bill was ordered to be printed as amended and placed on the calendar.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CITY OF FLORENCE, ITALY-INTERESTING REPORT OF COLONEL SCHUYLER CROSEY, UNITED STATES

Colonel Croeby, United States Consul at Florence in his report to the Department of State, under date of December 22, 1877, on the subject of the financial condition of Florence and its threatened bankruptcy

ondition of Fiorence and its investence bankrupicy:

says:

Since the removal of the capital to Rome the expenses of the city have been continued on an exaggerated scale until the debt has swollen to about 140,000,000f. which gives over 950f, per head to every man, woman and child. The regular population and diminished between 20,000 and 30,000 and its 50 atom population of loreign visitors, especially those of rank and wealth, which had always been a great moneyed resource to the city, has also decreased. The budget of expenses for 1877 figures up 22,145,000f., and the deheit 4,000,000 — daving doubled in two years. Upward of 19,000 families are placed on the lowest category of income taxation—viz., a basis of 800f. as their samual carolings—a fact which strikingly proves the general poverty of the large majority of the innabitants and the severe pressure of taxation on the comparatively low people in easy circumstances and the botter class of tradesmen. Every article of secessity is taxed to its utmost at the city gates, so that intsery and destitution are largely fell by great numbers, who are compelled to live on the seantlest food, go without fuel and herd in unwholesome habitations. Landfords pay over forty-five per cent of their receipts as taxes, while the rates on building materials and business in general discourage enterprise. In 1868 the expenses of the grand ducal government of Tuscany for army, many, civil list, &c., and its population, then ten-fold more than that of Florence now, was less than on-third more than the budget of Florence due for 1877. Several years ago the relative taxation of Italy at large, as compared with other European countries, was as follows:—With England, 33, to 1; wate France, a trille more; with Germany, nearly 2 to 1—salling heavier on unsiness and real estate incomes. Thus, income from public inness taxed 5500f. In England, in Germany 1206, in France, 1807, in France, 2007, in France, 1807, in the Germany 1206, in France, 1807, in France, 1807, in the death of their bu

from contine, at decadence and ultimate limincial rule.

In my report of October 19 to the department I referred especially to the poverty existing in Florence, and unless both substantial encouragement and employment can be given very shortly to the large number of poor people I fear that the most intense suffering will take place during the present winter. Although the city authorities are doing all they can personally to alleviate the suffering in their midst, and the foreign residents are carnestly lending a quiet but helping hand, the above described flanoical cognition of the city government itself renders the municipality utterly powerless to relieve the wants of an overtaxed population. Contrary to the general idea held in my own country, I have found throughout all Tascamy, especially in the country districts, the poorer classes, hardworking, intelligent, cheerial, kindnested and concepted, and withait receiving smaller wages and less food then in any other country. I have personally visited, except China.

The radical transfermation that exists between the old Florence of twenty years ago and of to-day has taken place by tearing down nearly all the old walls, opening new streets and viates, planting trees and laying out parks, and building a new system of water.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN THE ATLAN-TIC COAST AND THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPT VALLEYS-BILLS REPORTED BY THE HOUSE BAILROAD COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canala to-day adopted the report of the sub-committee on Rep-resentative Schleicher's bill to provide for cheap transportation of freight between the Atlantic coast and the Ohio and Mississippi vaileys, and agreed to report the bill to the House with a favorable recommendation. The bill provides for the appointment of a commission of twelve persons by the Governors of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Missouri, each State being entitled to one Commissioner: said Commis-States Railroad Corporation," and the same shall be recognized as a corporation author ized to obtain necessary franchises and right of way and the title thereto, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the States, for the purpose of locating, building and operating a railway, princi pally for freight, from New York to Council Biuffs, lows, as shall offer the nest connection with the system of railroads west of the Missouri River. The compensation of the Commissioners to be paid by the corporation at the rate of \$3,000 per annum each.

The committee also decided to report bills as fol

Authorizing the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a narrow gauge railroad from tidewater to the cities of St. Louis and Chicago.

To aid the Great Southern Railroad Company (con-

solidated) to construct a line of railway in the State of Georgia and Florius, to extend from Miller, Ga., to Koy West.

THE M'GARRAHAN INVESTIGATION -- PVIDENCE OF THE BECORDS HAVING BEEN TAMPERED

The McGarraban investigation, adjourned from la Monday, was resumed by the Senate Public Lands Committee this evening. Mr. C. P. Shaw, of counsel for the memorialist, read and placed in evi dence the officially reported testimony given be lore the House Judiciary Committee some years ugo by J. M. Granger, former Recorder of the General Land Office, and Commissioner Joseph S. Wilson, since deceased. Mr. Granger testified that he was Recorder in March, 1863, during the time when the patent to McGarrahan for Panoche Grande Rancho is claimed to have been only signed and property recorded. He said he did not remember the patent, but was not likely to remember any particular patent, because each patent submitted to him for signature was accompanied with Office, and he (the Recorder) usually eigned the patent without looking at any part of it except the last pages. He had examined his files and ascertained that the letters of the Commissioner transmitting to him patents for his alguature between January and June, 1863, were missing, and he thought perhaps that the lock which was supposed to secure them had been tampered with. He identified his signature to the certificate of a cancellation written across the record of the Panoche Grande patent in 1870, and tes-Wilson and Secretary Cox.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

BENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1878. Vice Prosident Wheeler being absent, the Senate was called to order by Secretary Gonnam, and on me tion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, T. W. Ferry, of Michigan, was elected President pro tom, of the Senate during the absence of the Vice Frenuent, who leaves here this afternoon for a brief visit to New York. The usual resolution instructing the Secretary to it form the President of the United States and the House of Representatives of the election of Mr. Ferry was

Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Finance, reported with various amendments the House bill to repeal all that part of the act approved January 14, 1875, known as the "Resumption act," which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds and redeem and cancel the greenback currency. It was ordered that the bill and amendments be printed and placed on the

calendar. THE COTTON TAX. Mr. Baucs, (rep.) of Miss., presented the petition of

citizens of Mississippi praying for the refunding of the tex paid on cotion during the years 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868, and that it be returned to the States in which it was collected, if not claimed within three years. Mr. Bruce said that the question was of conyears. Mr. Bruce said that the question was of considerable importance, and as to whether the money should be returned to the States in which it was collected for to the individuals from whom it was collected be was not now prepared to say, but he felt sure it should be returned in some form. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

CLORED MEN IN THE ARMY.

Mr. BUENSION, (rep.) of R. I., called up the bill introduced by him to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to the emissiment of colored citizens in any arm of the United States army, the pending question being, on the motion of Mr. Blaine, to tudefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. BLAINS, (rep.) of Me., said it was the general judgment of both sides of the Chamber that the passage of this bill would be the end of the colored man in the army, though he knew that was not the intention of the Schator from Rhode Island. Believing that would be the result of the bill, he was totally opposed to it.

that would be the result of the bill, he was totally opposed to it.

Mr. Bernston said he did not think the bill would have that effect. In his opinion, it the bill should be a sprinking of colored men all through the army.

Mr. Conkeins, (rep) of N. Y., said he looked with apprehension upon this bill, and the more he thought over it the more he doubted its propriety. It would he detrinectal to the colored man, though he did not doubt the object of the Senator offering the bill. It had herefolfore been considered in the moraing hour, and a bill of this importance should be taken out of the moraing hour, and a bill of this importance should be taken out of the moraing hour and more time be given to its consideration.

the morning hour and more time be given to its consideration.

Mr. Edminns, (rep.) of Vt., said he shared in the apprehension of the Senator from Manne (Mr. Binine) and the Senator from New York (Mr. Conking) as to the effect of this bill. He agreed that there should be no distinction in the army on account of color. He believed the colored race just as fit for solarers as any other race. After a few years all prejudice would disappear as it had disappeared in the Chamber. He thought it would be much better to allow the law to remain as it now stood.

The motion of Mr. Blaine to indednitely postpose the bill was then agreed to—year 33, mays 17—as follows:—

Fraz Mesers, Allison, Armstrong, Pailey, Beck, Blaine, Chuffee, Coke, Conking, Davis of Illino s, Davis of west Virginia, Dennis, Dorsey, Eaton, Edmunds, Eustus, Garland, Garona, Harris, Interlord, Hill, ingalis, Johnston, Jones of Foorda, Kerban, Lamar, McGeery, McDonaid, McPherson, Maxey, Micheli, Morgan, Oglesby, Patterson, Ramdolph, Roillus, Sanissury, Wallace and Wincom-38.
NAYS.—Mesers, Anthony, Beoch, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Conover, Isawca, Ferry, Howe, McMillan, Matthews, Paddock, Plumb, Sargent, Saunders and Wadesigh-17.

Mr. Beck, (dem.) of Ky., submitted the following:—

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish the Senate with all the information in possession is the separation of the separation within the United States of all manufactured articles to which tariff datter apply, including those Imported as well as those produced in this country, with the proportion of each.

Agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. WINDON, (rep.) of Minn., submitted the follow

June 10. A. D. 1878, at twelve o'clock noon.

Agreed to unanimously.

The morning hour having expired the Chair laid before the Senate the order of the Senate adopted yesterday, providing for the consideration of resolutions and bills on the calcular at one o'clock to-day.

The first resolution was that submitted by Mr. Yoorbeek on the 18th of December last, declaring that it is of the highest importance that the financial credit of the government be maintained, and, in order to do so, that the government itself, in all its departments, should in good faith keep all contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens.

After debate the resolution was unanimously sgreed to.

to.

A number of bills on the calendar were passed, and
the Sena's then, at ten minutes past four o'clock, on
motion of Mr. Morrill, went into executive session,
and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 18/8. The reading of yesterday's journal consumed nearly

Mr. BLOUNT, (dem.) of Ga., moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office Appropriation

motion, desiring to have a morning hour, and it being deleated, 50 to 150, the SPRAKER called committees for

Mr. Bett, (dem.) of Ga., from the Committee Banking and Currency, reported a bill repealing the act authorizing the coinage of the twenty-cent silver

piece. Pussed.

Mr. Pantirs, (rep.) of Kan., from the same committoe, reported a bill providing for the deposit of savings in popular loans, and for funding the national debt in in popular loans, and for funding the national debt in home to ds. It provides that any person may deposit in the position of the configuration of the committee of the configuration of the committee of the configuration of the committee of the configuration of the committee, reported a special order for May 2. Adopted.

Mr. Parliants also reported a resolution making the bill just reported a special order for May 2. Adopted.

Mr. Hardenberged, (dem) of N. J., from the same committee, reported back a bill making it lawful for national banking associations to sell or dispose of the legal tender notes which they are now required to hold as a reserve fund, and invest the same in United States bonds bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent, which bonds shall be held as the reserve fund. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Also, a bill amending the Revised Statutes, so as to provide that any banking association which has paid out obligatory promissory notes, signed by the Presi-

Also, a bill amending the Revised Statutes, so as to provide that any banking association which has paid out obligatory promissory notes, signed by the President, Vice President and Cashier of zaid association may issue the same as money; but when such notes are not signed by the officers the association shall be fined \$20 for each note so paid out. Referred to the Commutee of the Whole.

Mr. Hartskil, (dem.) of Ill., from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the deposit of silver builion and the issue of certificates therefor. Referred to the Commutee of the Whole and made the special order for May 9. It authorizes the issue of certificates of the denomination of \$10, and multiples thereof, in exchange for silver builion, which certificates shall be redeemed on presentation in silver bars or dollars at the option of the Treasury, and shall be receivable for all dues to the government.

Pacific Railroad Bills.

hr. Rices, (rep.) of Mass., from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported back the fill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Morsisos, (dem.) of Tenn., ef the same committee.

report.
Mr. HOUSE, (dom.) of Tenn., of the same committee, reported back the oill amending the various Texas recific Railroad acts. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.
Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of N. H., and Mr. Morrison pre-

The Whole.

Mr. Blain, (rep.) of N. H., and Mr. Morrison presented minority reports.

Mr. Blain, (rep.) of N. H., and Mr. Morrison presented minority reports.

Mr. Bloc, of Massachusetts, from the same committee, reported back the buil establishing a board of Facilic Railway Commissioners. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for May 15.

Mr. Turockworton, (dem.) of Texas, chairman of the committee, reported back the buil to survey the Austin and Topolvampo Pacific routes. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Chalmens, (dem.) of Massa, from the same committee, reported back the buil amending the various Pacific Railroad acts. He stated that it was identically the same as the Thurmon Funding bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Blain, of New Hampshire, from the same committee, reported back the buil to faciliste the sale and settlement of public lands granted to aid in the construction of railroad lines. Referred to the Committee of the Woole.

The SENATA's ADDOCRAMENT RESOLUTION.

At the apprehense of the morning nour a message was received from the Senate anacqueing that that body had adopted a resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on June 10. The announcement was received with appliance.

Mr. O'NELL, (rep.) of Pa., desired to call up the resolution for present consideration, but the Speaker recognized Mr. Cox, of New York, to move to go to the business on the Speaker's table. In the motion was agreed to, and the House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:—

110.

on the Speaker's table, and deposed to the city of Brookiles Senate bill for the transfer to the city of Brooklyn of lands at Wallabout bay. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The concurrent resolution for the final adjournment
of Congress on June 10 then came up.

Mr. Woon, (dem.) of N. Y., moved the reference of
the resolution (under the 64th rule) to the Committee
of Ways and Means.

Mr. O'NELL, of Pennsylvania, rose at the same time
and moved that the House proceed to its consideration
now.

and moved that the House proceed to its consideration now.

The Strakke, however, intimated that it was proper for the Chair to recognize on that subject the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. O'Naith replied, with some warmth, that he presumed to be able to any as well as the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the speaker or any other man whether the business of the House could be finished by the 10th of Jane.

The previous question was seconded on Mr. Wood's motion by a vote of 112 to 105. The vote was taken by year and mays, and the motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means was deleated. Yeas, 107; mays, 123.

Mr. Wood thereupon moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until the third Monday in May.

Mr. Westerr, (dem.) of Pa., moved to postpone until this day week.

day in May,

Mr. Wanght, (dem.) of Pa., moved to postpone until
this day week.

Mr. O'Nelli, of Pennsylvanis, claimed that he had
a right to the recognition of the Chair, and he moved
that the resolution be concurred in.

The SPRAKRA, having caused several of the rules to
be read, gave the precedence to Mr. O'Nelli's motion,
Mr. Wanght, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider
the vote refusing to refer the resolution.

Mr. Garrinds, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. SPRINGER, (dem.) of Hi., interposed a motion to
adjourn. Rejected—year, 87; nay, 146.

Mr. Clark, (nem.) of Mo., moved that when the
House adjourn to-day it be to meet Monday. Rejected
on a yea and may vote.

THE DEFICIENCY MILL.

After two hours had been spent in yoting on those

and other dilatory motions—on which the anti-tariff democrats voted with the republicans in order to force an early adjournment—Mr. Durman, idem., of Kr., presented the conference report on the Deficiency bill for temporary cierks in the Trassury Repartment and to protect timber lands. He explained the compromises on which the conference committee had come together. All these items were small. There were two items, however, on which the committee had been unable to agre, one as to the postal cierks and the other as to special agents of internal revanue. He was proceeding to restly to statements of the Senate Conference as the Senate, when he was interrupted by the point of order made by Mr. Hanks, of Massachusetts, and sustained by the Speaker, that it was unparliamentary to refer to the proceedings of the Senate. He said that no could get at it without a violation of the rule, and he therefore asserted (in denix) of the caum that the Senate was as economical as the House) that the Senate had tacked on to this bill amendments increasing the appropriation to the amount of about 190,000. It had also been alleged, he said, that one of the points in controversy was in reference to the appropriation of processing the armonishment's knowingly, but neither would he vote money to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to send out spies to entrap men. The extravagance of the Senate, he said, was as plain a proposition as was over yet on a man's nose—laughter)—and he insisted that the House should put down the brakes on such "Xiravagance. As to the tiem for the postal clerks he would leave the explanation about that to his coloague on the committee, if. and other dilatory motions on which the anti-tariff

Another motion to adjourn was made and was again resisted on the republican sale of the chamber, although the Speaker, in response to inquiries, said that the conference report and the adjournment reaction would come up again to-motrow under the previous question. The vote was taken by yeas and nays and was decided in the affirmative, 109 to 96, and the House thereupon, a six o'clock, adjourned.

The adjournment was followed by the announcement of a democratic caucus this evening, at which abnouncement the republicans indulged in shouts of derisive and defiant laughter.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE OF APPOINT-MENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Washington, April 17, 1878.
The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:-Thomas H. C. Smith, of Ohio, to be paymaster,

United States Army, with the rank of Major.

John A. Darling, late captain Second artiflery, to

John A. Darling, late captain Second artitlery, to be captain of stillery, with his former rank, and date of commission from December 9, 1867, under special act of Congress of April 8, 1878.

First Loutenant Edgar W. Bass, of the Corps of Engineers, to be professor of mathematics at the Military Academy, West Point.

PROMOTIONS.

Major James A. Forsyth, fenth cavalry, to be Heutenant colonel First rogiment of cavalry, vice Editot, promoted; Captain Anson Mills, Third cavalry, to be major Tenth cavalry, vice Forsyth, promoted; Lieutenan Colonel Washington L. Elihott, First cavalry, to be colonel Washington L. Elihott, First cavalry, to be colonel Third cavalry, vice Devin, december 1, 1985 and 198

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE OSSIPIE-ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1878. The Navy Department is informed that the Ossipee, Commander Breeze, sailed yesterday from Pensacol for Norfolk via Havana.

Lieutenant Henry N. Manney is ordered to the Alaska, at New York. Lieutenant Edward B. Barry Alaska, at New York. Lieutenant Edward B. Barry and Master Landon P. Jarrett are ordered to the Alaska. Midsbipman C. A. Gove is ordered to the Powhatan, at Noriolk, Va. Assistant Surgeon Edward M. Martin is ordered to duty in connection with iron-clads at Brandon, Va. Lieutenant Joseph G. Eaton is detached from the receiving ship Wabash, and ordered to the Alaska. Ensign Ridgley Bunt from the New Hampshire, and ordered to the Alaska. Fassed Assistant Surgeon L. G. Heneberger is detached from duty in connection with the iron-clads at Brandon, Va., and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Washington. Passed Assistant Surgeon John W. Kons is detached from the Trenton, European station, on the reporting of his reisef, and ordered to return boths and report arrival. Passed Assistant Surgeon Abel F. Price is detached from the Naval Hospital at Washington and ordered to the Monocacy, Asiatic station. Passed Assistant Surgeon Clarence E. Black is detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Monocacy and ordered to the Alaska. Passed Assistant Surgeon F. D. Myers is detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Alaska. Passed Assistant Surgeon F. D. Myers is detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the Trenton. Assistant Surgeon P. A. Lovering is detached from the Monocacy on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival. Assistant Surgeon S. A. Griffith is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Alaska. and Master Landon P. Jarrett are ordered to the

VACHTING NOTES.

SLOOP TACHT MAGGIE B. NORPOLK Va. April 16 1878

Mr. W. Tumbridge, owner of the yacht Maggie B. from New York to Jacksonville, Fla., encountered heavy gale from the northeast and put into Hampton roads on Tuesday last, under four rected mainsail She will proceed to Jacksonville as soon as the guid

YACHT TICKLER STOLEN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

passed Wood's Hole on Monday evening. She is twenty feet long, painted white, without topmast, and has a new jib. She has a controboard. Her name is on the stern and washboards. The thieves will uncountedly try to sell her in New York.

A NEW CATAMARIN.

George Roahr, of Harlem, has so far finished his new catamaran that he will be enabled to put it overboard within a lew days. The buils of this craft from principle, making the bottoms particularly handsome. Sufficient time has been taken by the builder to allow him to feel satisfied that several new ideas embodied in its construction will work satisfactorily. The hulls are 39 feet long, 2 feet 2 inches deep, and are placed 15 feet apart. The centreboard is 8 feet long, and the draught of boat with centreboard down will be 3 feet 9 inches. The craft complete will weigh 1.500 pounds. The carriage for passengers is of Spanish cedar and hard wood, and this will be polished and variabed throughout. Roahr has perfected a double rudder connection, which he thinks will work exceedingly weil and be of much service in all boats of like canracter. The mainsail will have a hoist of 22 feet; the boom is 26 feet long, and the foot of the jib 18 feet. Much attention has been directed to this catamaran, and offentimes there are accors of speciators on the float of Roahr's boat house narrowly examining it in every detail. There will be an opportunity of comparing its speed with other catamarans in June next, as the builder and owner will enter it in the New York Bay regatts. principle, making the bottoms particularly handsome

BOATING NOTES:

The crew selected by Columbia College to represent them abroad are in daily practice, and good judges remen are now in training—these being Sage, Eldridge, Euson, Ridabook and Goodwin. Of these Eldridge is the substitute, and ascircumstances may intervene to prevent Sage from going to Europe be is rowing by and may occupy that position in the races in which the crew will take par, on the other side of the At-lantic. The ages, heights and weights of the five men are as follows:—

CREEDMOOR

CLOSE COMPETITION FOR THE BALLARD AND APPLETON PRIZES.

Two matches were shot at the short ranges at Creed more yesterday under very invorable conditions, and in both cases the standard of marksman. ship reached by the competitors was very creditable. During the whole day the light was very good, though sometimes not bright. The when a very slight shower of rain fell. Elevation were high. During the morning a strong "eleven o'clock" breeze caused great inconvenience to some dozen gentlemen who were practising at the 900 and 1,000 yards ranges, but it subsequently veered from force, so that it offered no obstacle to high scoring when the regular mutches were contested.

THE BALLARD MATCH. About a hundred gentlemen were on the range, but

many of these only shot for practice, the greatest number of entries being fifty-one, in the competition for the Ballard Mid-Range Rifle. This match was open to all comers, armed with any rifle. It consisted of fitteen shots, of hand, at the 200 yard range, without cleaning or againing shots. Mr. J. F. Rathgen carried off the prize on a score of saxy-sax points, four points less than the score with when he won it in the second competition has year. He will have to win it once again to secure it as his personal property. The following is the record of the best scores of the

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Several sweepstakes at pigeons were shot for a Dexter Park, Jamaica road, Long Island, yesterday, by a number of gentlemen, and there were a great many birds on hand, as Charles E. Dexter tele, graphed to Baltimore last week for 300 birds and were delivered on Tuesday last. The reason that Dexter had to do this was that he could not get the right kind of birds in this neighborhood. The weather during the afternoon was delightful and the shooting much above the average. The birds were very rapid much above the average. The birds were very rapic flyers and fast in getting away from the traps and out of bounds. The following are the details of the most important sweepstakes that came off:—

Dextes Park, Jamaica Road, L. I.—Pickon Shooting, Wednesday, April 17, 1878.—First sweepstakes had 5 contestants, at \$10 entrance, making \$50, divided in three parts, \$25 to first, \$15 to second and \$10 to the third; each shot at 15 birds; \$24 yards, rise; \$60 yards boundary; 1% ounces of shot, it and T traps and the Long Island rules to govern.

Killed. Missed.

*Fell dead out of bounds. †Divided first and second coney. †Divided third money. SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes, \$5 entry at 5 birds, there being six catries, making \$30, divided \$15, \$10, \$5; ties shot off at 3 birds, and all other conditions like the above.

*Fell dead out of bounds. +Diviced first and second of Same Day.—Swoopstakes, \$10 entry, at 10 birds and only three men, making \$30, divided \$20, \$10, which was shot under the same conditions as the above stakes.

FIFTEEN-BALL POOL.

The National Pool Tournament was continued yes terday afternoon in the Union Square Billiard The interest is still centred in Wahlstrom and Cyrille Dion, as neither have lost Knight and Wilson, proved quite an easy victory for the former, with a store of 11 to 4. The negt match, between Cyrille Diou and Slosson, was a little closer contested, as the latter made quite a storborn fight and took a great deal of beating. C. Dion finally wor the match with a score of 11 to 7.

In the evening the first match was between Wahlstrom and George Frey. They commenced at ought P. M. sharp, and the Swede ran away with the first game in a break. In the second Frey was lett a good chance and he counted 54, and as the Swede tailed to score went out on his next inning. Frey failed to score went out on his next inning. Frey took the next two games also, making the score—Frey 3 and Wahlstrom I. Wahlstrom won the fifth game, and then Frey won the sixth and seventh, making the score—Frey, 5, and Wahlstrom, 2. Wahlstrom won the eighth game in handsome style, and then the six succeeding games, making the score—Wahlstrom, 9, and Frey, 5. Frey won the next game in very pretty style. In the sixteenth game Frey proved victorious. The next game was won by the Swede, and in the eighteenth Frey made a hazard by a clever massé shot. That left him an easy break, from which he won the game. Wahlstrom then won the next game and match. The following is the score of the games.

The games for to day are as follows:—Alternoon, Cyrille Dion against G. Frey and Joe Dion against Siosson; evening, Kuight against Rudolphe and J. M. Warble against Sexion.

CHURCH ENTERTAINMENT

se a complimentary benefit to Rev. C. P. McCarthy, pastor of the American Free Church, will be held at the University Building to-morrow evening.

A musical and dramatic entertainment, designed

FIRE IN SOUTH STREET A fire that broke out about a quarter past twelve this moraing in the tour story brick beliding

232 South street, occupied by Frank

White & Co., New York agents of Grooker, Brothers & Co., manufacturers of yellow metal and ship hardware at faunton, Mass., caused a loss on building and stock of about \$4,000. At one o'clock the firemen had the flames well reduced.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. President King, of the Fire Department, at the weekly meeting of the Board yesterday submitted the following statement:—Balance on Monday, April 8— On salarice, \$787,311 55; on apparatus and supplies \$147,231 32 Estimated habilities during week ending the 13th lost.—On apparatus and supplies, \$6,750 Halance, after deducting liabilities—Salarnos, \$987,311 55; on apparatus and supplies, \$4,722 42. Total estimate 1 liabilities up to date of estimate—Openial ries, \$255,558 45; on apparatus and supplies \$34,527 58.

A LAWYER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Beeuty Coroner Goldschmidt vesterday made a autopsy of the body of Max i. Mayer, the lawyer who Traces of pressic acid were found in the stomach, but whether taken accidentally or with suicidal latens is not as you known.